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It is the only CURE of skin diseases yet discovered. Zema-Cura will positively cure Eczema, Acne, Heat, Herpes, Lupus, Erysipelas, Urticaria (Nettle Rash), Barber's Itch, Mosquito Bites, Blackheads, Pimples and Blotches on the face, Hives, Burns, Cuts or any itching condition of the skin or scalp. All druggists sell it. 50 cents and \$1.00.

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WITH INQUIRIES.

Col. Bingham's Communication Re garding Floral Decorations of the Public Reservations.

From the number of applications for quarters received at headquarters even at this early day, the citizens' committee on the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic feels assured of a wider interest in the 1902 encampment than has marked any similar reunion in years. Nearly every mail brings either applications for accommodations for posts or queries as to the

hotel rates to parties of 100 or more. This morning, for example, Secretary Bulkley heard from Maine, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and from Chicago and Cincinnati. When it is considered that these communications are being sent months earlier than is usually the case, the prospect of a general attendance on the part of the veterans is regarded as very

bright. Another very gratifying indication of interest was received at headquarters this morning. Copies of newspapers published at various places in Illinois were shown Mr. Bulkley, in which the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, familiarly known as "The Big Four" was miliarly known as "The Big Four," was advertising its excursion rates for the encampment most extensively. It was stated in the news columns of these papers that the railroad stations all through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois had already been emblazoned with Big Four posters setting forth the attractions of a trip to the national capital during the "golden month of October." This kind of advertising on such an extensive scale, together with the approving reading notices in the newspapers, cannot fail, according to local railroad men, to increase greatly the traffic to Washing-ton during encampment week. If the other systems in the northeast and middle west follow the Big Four's example the encampment will surpass any of its previous at-tendance records.

The Early Applicants. The applications indicated above were as

follows: From William J. Mansfield, adjutant of the Wakefield, Mass., Post, G. A. R., asking accommodations for an indefinite number of men; from Henry McCall, commander of U. S. Grant Post of Chicago, asking for quarters for an indefinite number, probably more than two-thirds of a total enrollment of 650, and a drum corps of 15 members; announcements that the Department of Maine and the Department of Rhode Island had reserved headquarters for the encampment; from Commander George G. Klein of George H. Thomas Post, No. 1, G. A. R., of Cincinrati, asking accommodations for an indefi-nite number of men.

Floral Decorations of Parks.

Colonel John McElroy has received the following letter, which is self-explanatory, and forwarded it to Chairman B. H. Warner of the citizens' executive committee: "Dear Sir: Your two letters of April 2 and 3 have been duly received. It will be

impossible to carry out the extensive floral decorations which you suggest owing to lack of funds. It will be possible only to desire at the following reservations: Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, McPherson and Farragut parks, Dupont and Thomas circles, the Washington monu-ment grounds and certain other parks and park places, which you have not specially designated. The circle north of the Cogsfountain at Pennsylvania avenue and 7th street is not under the jurisdiction of Directions will at once be given to construct what is referred to above, and should it be possible to do any more i will gladly be done.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servan "(Signed) THEO. A. BINGHAM."
This letter bespeaks a notable adornment of the parks of the District of Columbia during the period of the encampment, but it is not likely to be all the decoration un-dertaken. Col. McElroy and the other members of the citizens' committee who are fer with Col. Bingham and see what further measures can be taken by applying nonpublic funds to the decoration of the parks. It is confidently expected that this feature of the encampment will excite the pleasure able comment of every visitor during the

Quarters for Ladies of the G. A. R. Mrs. Wall of Lawrence, Kans., nationa president of the Ladies' of the G. A. R., and Mrs. Dennison, national inspector of the order, have been in the city this week making arrangements for the national convention of the order, in connection with the national encampment. The order has an active membership of 75,000, confined exclusively to mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of veterans, and will bring seveeral thousand members to the city. headquarters will be at the Ebbitt House. and the national convention will be held in

the Lutheran Church. Maj. O. P. McIlrath, formerly of the 123d Ohio, and a member of Memorial Post, Cleveland, Ohio, is in the city looking for quarters for Memorial Post, said to be the largest and wealthiest post in Cleveland. It will have 600 uniformed veterans in line in

the parade.

Maj. McIlrath claims for Memorial Post that it is not only the largest in Cleveland, but "that it is the only one in the country which shows a growth of membership at every meeting, and that it is the only one that has in its ranks the next President of the United States—Comrade Mark A.

Howard A. Cutler of the Washington city post office has been appointed an additional member of the finance committee.

Third Corps Reunion.

The reunion committee of the 3d Corps met last night at the Ebbitt House and organized by electing the following officers: Maj. A. H. G. Richardson, chairman; W. H. Doolittle and Morris J. Foote, vice chairmen; C. F. Benjamin, secretary; J. T. Stratof the executive committee: Major Richardson and Messrs. Doolittle, Foote, Benjamin, Stratton, E. H. Martin, E. O. Pierce, E. J. Sweet and Joseph Dickenson.

NEW BANK BILLS.

Possession of Them Stamp a Man as From Washington.

"While in Chicago recently I had an experience which caused me considerable amusement, and a stranger the price of a lunch for two," said a Washington corre-

"I went into the business office of one of the large dailles to insert an advertisement. I handed the cashier a new \$10 bill. While examining my change I observed him take from his own pocketbook a bill of similar denomination and replace it with my new bill with evident satisfac-

"'Say, my friend,' I asked, 'what is the matter with your own money?"
"'Dirty,' answered the windy city man, with a grin. Then he added: 'I will bet you are from Washington.'
"I informed him politely that he had bet right, and I asked him if I had the Washington monument or the Capitol photographed upon my face.
"'No,' he replied, 'but whenever men comes in here and hands out fresh, new and unused bills, evidently direct from the treasury, it is a cinch bet that he is from the capital. Got any more of the new goods capital. Got any more of the new goods to trade for this "stuff?" 'he asked, picking up a handful of black, unhealthy appearing bank notes.

"I shoved into his little window several hundred dollars in new hills that

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INTEREST UNIVERSAL

even creased, and that Chicago man's hand fell upon them as would a boy's hand upon a piece of cake or a miser's upon his gold. He explained to me that the people in the west do not see crisp, new bills once in a dog's age, and that the currency circulates so long among the people before it reaches the banks to be collected and sent to Washington for redemption that it often becomes almost black from usage. He intended, he said, to git a portion of my new money to his wife as a mark of the highest regard and a present to be esteemed, and stated that he would be as proud over its possession, especially when spending it, in the presence of her dearest friend, as if she had had a new hat. As for himself, since it was lunch hour, I permitted him to exchange one of his dirty bills for more dirty bills and silver and a needed stimulant to ward off the chilly winds from the lake.

"In Washington an old dirty bill is rerear

"In Washington an old, dirty bill is rarely seen, and it is to be regretted that some means cannot be devised whereby the old and tattered pieces of currency in circulation elsewhere cannot be more quickly taken up and redeemed."

OTHER MONUMENTS

PROPOSED ERECTION OF TWO IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

Perpetuation of the Memory of Pulaski and Kosciuszko-Sons of Revolution Indorse Project.

Interest among the Sons of the Revolution during today's sessions of their national triennial conclave is centered apparently on a report made during yesterday's meeting at Mount Vernon by the District of Columbia society. That report concerned many subjects, as did all the similar statements made during the session, but it dealt chiefly with a proposition to adorn the two northern corners of Lafayette Square with monuments to Count Casimer Pulaski and General Tadeusz Kosciuszko. When the plan of the District Sons was made plain the whole body of delegates applauded heartily and gave the project a more enthusiastic approval than was accorded any other feature of yesterday's

The report was submitted by Mr. Barry Bulkley, the historian of the District chapter. He first reported to the conclave certain resolutions adopted by the Daughters of the American Revolution and submitted to him by Elizabeth Washington Hunter of that body advocating the restoration and per-manent care of historic Pohick Church. He then proceeded to the exposition of the District plan for the adornment of Lafayette Square. It was pointed out that statues of Lafayette and Rochambeau were already provided for, and that the latter was now in course of erection. It was proposed that the two other corners of the park be ornamented with monuments to Pulaski and

Tribute to Dead Generals.

pay a very eloquent tribute to the achive- which to close the argument for the affirmments, talents and services to America of both generals. Pulaski was particularly mentioned as the first cavalry commander in the American army and a leader who had distinguished himself for valor and ability in the battle of Brandywine and numerous other engagements. more, he continued, the count's latter-day countrymen who had made America their home were deeply interested in the project. Already a bill had been introduced in the House of Representatives and favorably re-ceived which provided an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting the monu-

The plan to complete the square with memorial to Kosciuszko, the greatest engi neering officer of the continental army, was but the District society expressed itself as

Gauged by applause the approval of the Handclapping rang through the hall for several minutes, when Mr. Bulkley concluded and there were many expressions that signally honored as soon as possible. To-day, Capt. Charles H. Campbell, registrar of the District society, discovered that no official dedicatory exercises had ever oc curred at the Lafavette monument. When his fact became generally known it was agreed that the several representatives and senators who were members of the society should be asked to provide for appropriate ceremonies to occur probably when the Rochambeau monument should be dedi-

Reports of State Organizations.

After the close of The Star's report of esterday's proceedings the society considered a series of reports submitted from the several state organizations. These concerned chiefly a plan to change the representation in the national conclave. At present each state society is entitled to five delegates. The proposed amendment is that each state shall have two delegates and ar additional delegate for each 100 members Only three states objected to the change The convention voted that the secretary general should inform the officers of tho state associations of the vote and ask them to reconsider the matter. With this action he consideration of the question closed.

The report of the New York Society excited much comment. It was stated that a site had been purchased in West 55th street. New York city, at a cost of \$62,000, or which was to be erected a state building The purpose of this step was to provide the state organization with a suitable museum library, headquarters building and banquethall, and construction of the building was to be begun without delay. Another report of notable import came from Judge Penny packer of the Pennsylvania Society, wh nformed the convention that his state had subscribed a fund of \$7,000 toward an equestrian statue of Gen. Anthony Wayne A tour of the city on a trolley car and a visit to Fort Myer made up the program of this morning's meeting. This afternoon the delegates will exchange visits and rest Tonight they meet at the New Willard for the formal banquet of the conclave. The meeting closes tomorrow with a special service to be conducted at the Church of the Epiphany by Rev. Randolph H. McKim. D. D., the rector of that church and a

OPPOSITION TO TREATY.

Stormy Debate in Danish Parliament Over Islands' Sale.

A dispatch from Copenhagen yesterday says: A secret session of the landsthing was held today. After short intermissions the session closed at 8 o'clock tonight Three reports on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States were submitted.

The right, constituting the majority, was in favor of deferring the ratification of the treaty until after a vote in which only electors and members of the colonial councll of the islands shall take part.

The ministerial minority was in favor o

he unconditional ratification of the treaty

the unconditional ratification of the treaty, while an independent group of the members favored ratification depending upon and following a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the islands.

The majority report was severely attacked by the ministerial party for its inconsistency and obstruction. This enraged the opposition leaders, who demanded a recess for the purpose of holding a caucus. The caucus was stormy, and it was difficult to hold the members of the opposition in check and to prevent them from modiin check and to prevent them from modi-fying the majority report and making is more acceptable to the ministry.

more acceptable to the ministry.

Two more short recesses became necessary, owing to disagreement on the part of the foreign minister, who pressed the opposition hard.

The three reports, as above described, were finally submitted.

A public meeting the landsthing will probably be held next Tuesday, when the majority report will be formally adopted. The folkesthing will decline to concur in the report.

The ministry and members of the rigsdag consider the appointment of a conference committee likely, while a compromise on the report made by the independent group of ten is probable.

From the Detroit Free Press. "I went to the play last night." "How did you like it?"
"I didn't hear it. I sat in

Columbian Students Win in Debate.

QUESTION DISCUSSED

ALLIANCE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

University of Virginia Representatives Go Down Before the Local

Contingent.

An enthusiastic audience of college students and the friends of the Columbian Uni versity and the University of Virginia filled Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the contest between the crack debaters of the universities, and which ended in a victory for Columbian. As both sides had partisans, the scene of the debate had many lively and picturesque features. College colors were in evidence, the yellow and black being waved by the adherents of Columbian, while the adherents of the University of Virginia displayed their emblems

of black and yellow. The greeting which the speakers received was hearty and spontaneous, and they were cheered on to their best endeavors by the evident interest which was manifested on the part of their feliow students. College yells were given with a will, and the at-mosphere was decidedly that of the free and hearty life of exuberant youth. The orchestra rendered selections, while the audience was being seated, and then Mr. Charles W. Needham, the dean of the

Debaters and Judges.

School of Comparative Jurisprudence, step-ped forward and announced the order of

On each side of the stage were seated the debaters, while in the orchestra seats were the judges, Justice White of the Supreme Court; Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Hawley of Connecticut.

The question was "Resolved, That an of-ensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain would be to the best interests of the United States." Columbian argued the affirmative side of the question, while the negative was supported by Virginia. The affirmative debaters from Columbian Mr. Joseph W. Howell of Michigan, and Mr. J. Homer Deis of Ohio, each of whom spoke sixteen minutes. The speakers on the negative side were Mr. James R. Caton, jr., of Virginia; Mr. Thomas W. Holloman of Mississippi and Mr. Toy Dixon Savage of North Carolina. The two former spoke six-Mr. Buckley interrupted the report to minutes, and the others twenty-one minutes. Mr. Deis had five minutes in

> The arguments advanced showed that the debaters had thoroughly studied the subject. After conferring together upon the conclusion of the debate, the judges reached he unanimous decision that the affirmative side had made the best argument. Their decision was received with a great demon-stration on the part of the adherents of Columbian University.

The Arguments.

Mr. Waller, in opening the debate, said the position which the affirmative would assume in the discussion would be the position of Americans who believe in a government for the people, of the people and by the people. He stated the objects of the alliance and produced arguments to prove that conditions at this time were favorable The objects of an alliance with Great Britain, he declared, were the buildng up of American commerce, the extension of the Enblish language throughout the world and the formation of an international tribunal. Such an alliance, said the of the world, but would command peace against the United States industrially, and merce of the world could be controlled. In discussing American commercial conditions the speaker endeavored to show that unless big and steady outlet for our immense amount of products can be secured abroad verproduction will come, with wreck and uin as the result. Mr. Caton was the first speaker for the negative, and he said that the very

nature of such an alliance, as proposed, was belligerent, for an offensive and defensive alliance carried with it the assumption that the countries participating in it have there were no such imperialistic tendencies as prevailed in Great Britain. He said that America already had England's moral supan agreement would not benefit the United States commercially, neither would it be conductive to the maintenance of the peace of nations. Mr. Caton said an alliance would lead to the abolition of the Monroe doctrine, and to entanglements between our government and European countries, and abroad she would weaken herself at home. ffirmative, in opening his argument, quested the judges to bear in mind that this alliance was for the present time and not for the middle ages. He said that as this government formerly had to provide for the relations between states, so now must it participate with other governments in providing for the relations between nations. He declared that Great Britain was the most natural ally this government could gain. He said this was true be-cause of the common aims and similar methods of attaining these aims; because of the common language, the common literature, common institutions and common law, which exist between the United States and Great Britain. As to the Monroe doe trine, he said, the alliance would not give England authority to go into South Amer ica, as it would have to recognize all exist ing institutions of both governments. He stated that with England in control of the Mediterranean and this country in control of the isthmian canal, the two govern-ments would hold the gates to a commercial pathway around the globe, and cited this as another reason why Great Britain was

as another reason why Great Britain was a natural ally.

In continuing the argument for the negative side, Mr. Hobleman asserted that the commercial interests of this country forbid an alliance and that commercial treaties could be secured without it. He said it would be stark madness for this would be stark madness for this country to tie itself up with Great Britain, for the world would instantly combine against the two governments, and it would be found that America and England could not dictate the commerce of the world. He considered it foolhardy to seek an alliance with England for the purpose of benefiting the commercial interests of this country, as the United States already sends her products to Great Britain and all her posses-sions free of duty, and Great Britain is her largest customer. "We need no stimulant for our commerce," the speaker said. "It is Great Britain that needs the stimulant. An alliance would give her all the benefits." The speaker cited several historical cases to show that an alliance almost invariably results in war. A British-American alliance, he declared, would result in a race war, in which all the peoples who do not speak English would array themselves against the Anglo-Saxons. Instead of being a blessing he said an alliance rite. ing a blessing, he said, an alliance with Great Britain would be a curse.

The Closing Speeches. The affirmative side was taken up by Mr.

Deis, who prefaced his remarks by saying that neither of the contracting governments would ever be compelled to engage in an unjust war in behalf of the other. The greatest benefit to this country, he said, would be that England and America would control the seas of the earth, which consist of three-quarters of the earth's surface. Other benefits he mentioned were the "open door" in the orient, relief from the present insatisfactory and irregular methods of business transactions between the busin business transactions between the business men of the two countries, the spread of the English language throughout the world, the extension of civilization and English and American institutions to all parts of the earth, universal peace and good interna-tional laws, solid, unchanging commercial conditions, and the upbuilding of American

since will be the term of the same of

The debate for the negative side was closed by Mr. Savage, who handled the arguments made by each of the affirmative

to the affirmative argument that an alliance

would promote the commercial interests of this country, he said:
"My friend of the affirmative is a wonder-ful statistician, and has told you how we now sell everything everybody buys. I am delighted to know it, but in the face of it l

fail to see why we should want to give England half our profits.

"The second speaker for the affirmative," continued Mr. Savage, taking up another point in his argument, "has told you what good neighbors the United States and Great Britain are. I grant him all that. But supposes you had a neighbor and I guess you. pose you had a neighbor—and I guess you have, for we all have to live in a neighbor-hood—suppose you had a neighbor, is that any reason for asking him to come and live with you? One of my friends has under taken to show that if we want an alliand with anybody we want it with Great Britain. I don't deny his statement. It is

Mr. Savage then reviewed the points brought out by the negative and took his seat. Mr. Deis consumed five minutes in rebuttal argument, after which the judges

DISCUSS CHINESE BILL

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, A. F. OF L., APPEALS TO CONGRESS.

Requests That Provisions of Scott Exclusion Act Be Re-Enacted-Other Matters Disposed Of.

The session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor yesterday lasted from 9 o'clock in the morning till nearly midnight.

A conference was held during the session with Representative Kahn of California, Edward J. Livernash of the California Chinese exclusion commission, A. Furuseth, Thomas F. Tracy and members of the executive council present upon the alleged defects in the Platt amendment as adopted by the Senate, particularly that feature of the re-enactment of the Scott act the validity of which is now being attacked in the Supreme Court. It was decided that Congress be requested to re-enact the essential provisions of the Scott act by the specific terms of the act in regard to several provisions of the same so as to lift it out of the realm of contention as to its legal existence or non-existence.

Resolution Adopted.

As a sequence to the discussion yesterday the council this morning passed resolutions to the effect that "the House of Representatives passed House bill 9330, a Chinese exclusion bill, which would exclude, and which has the indorsement of the Pacific coast, and of labor," and that "the Senate, while expressing itself in favor of the ex-clusion of Chinese laborers, refused to pass Senate bill 2960, and in its placed adopted a bill which will not exclude, and which is a notice to China to denounce the treaty with the expectation of getting another more favorable to the admission into the United States of Chinese coolies; therefore, 'the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declares that in the name of labor we thank the senators and members in the House who have firmly stood by House bill 9630, as passed, and Senate bill 2960, as reported, and urge them to continue to stand for the same to the end that we may have effective exclusion laws enacted, or that the full responsibility for ineffective legislation on this subject may rest upon those who, while claiming in the Senate substitute to give the country an exclusion law, are providing an act which will be sure to involve the government in endless litigation and then fall to exclude Chinese laborers."

Effort to Secure Unity.

The local situation in Denver was taken up, and Organizer J. D. Pierce was directed to bring about unity among the labor forces of that city and vicinity passed providing for the appointment of a committee of three by President Gompers to visit Denver the latter part of May with a view of conferring with the Western Fedration of Miners and other organizations ooking toward consolidation.

It was decided that a meeting of the ex-cutive council, consisting of at least five members and as many more as can attend, be held in San Francisco, July 21; that en route to that city and return meetings be arranged to confer with the workingmen of the different sections of the western country and to address public meetings. The council resolved to make every effort o secure the passage of labor laws in the state of West Virginia so that workmen may be protected in their right to organize

for self-protection. To Adjust Dispute.

It was decided to send a representative f the executive council to Baltimore and o Philadelphia to adjust the dispute beween certain firms and the United Garnent Workers of America.

Aid was pledged to the paper makers of the country in the introduction and general enforcement of the eight-hour work day.

The executive council indorsed the action of President Gompers in notifying the Phil-adelphia Labor League that its charter would be withdrawn unless it complied with the decision of the Scranton convention admitting the hatters' local union af-filiated to the National Union of Hatters of

Reports were made regarding the alleged dagrant use and abuse of the writs of in-junction, particularly in West Virginia and Virginia in the mining districts. The exic sentiment to demand from the hands of ongress an effective bill to prevent the iberal issuance of injunction

Other Matters Considered.

A request from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers for rade protection in Philadelphia and New York was granted.

President Gompers was directed to go to Cincinnati to aid in carrying out the decision reached in the brewery, engineers and fireman controversy. In the event of his being unable to go he was authorized to appoint some member of the executive council to go in his stead.

PHILIPPINE BILL READ.

Substitute Providing for Independence Offered by Mr. Rawlins.

The reading of the bill temporarily to provide a form of government for the Philippine Islands was concluded at 3:50 clock yesterday afternoon, all the committee amendments being agreed to with the understanding that all parts of the bill still should be subject to amendment. Mr. Rawlins, a member of the Philippine committee, offered as amendments, substitutes for certain sections of the measure relating to the method of government of the islands, the operation of the courts, and extending to the Philippines the land laws of the United States. They were or dered printed.

Mr. Rawlins also offered, on behalf of the

minority, a substitute for the entire meas-ure, granting on the condition of the restoration of peace in the archipelago inde-pendence to the Filipinos and providing for the formation of a constitutional govern-ment in the Philippines.

Mr. Carmack offered two amendments, one providing that no person or corpora-

tion should hold persons in slavery in the islands or should employ persons held in slavery under penalty of a fine of not less than \$10,000; and the other declaring that the United States regards with extreme disfavor the admission of the Philippine Islands as a state of this Union. The Philippine bill then was laid aside and bilis were passed as follows: Appropriating \$25,000 to establish a fish hatchery

and fish station in Utah; to raiffy an agreement with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Indians of the Red Lake reserva-tion, Minn., and appropriating \$1,000,000 to The Senate then began the consideration of private pension bills and after passing fifty-five pension bills went into executive session for a few minutes and adjourned.

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The late Dr. Talmage was one of the many fa ous men of the past half century who have paid glowing tributes to the sweet singing tone and uperior construction of the Bradbury pianos. It said that goodness is comparative. Some plance that were leaders 50 years ago are now never heard of. But the Bradbury has improved with the times -it has kept pace with science and modern invention-and today its leadership is as unquestioned as it was before the civil war. It is a matter of preference which style Bradbury you select. They are shown in many different cases they are all beautiful and artistic-simply choose the one that seems to harmonize best with your home furnishings.

culiar to Bradburys is well developed and the case unusually attractive. The style 14 Bradbury conforms to the latest ideas in plano architecture—it is a superb instrument in every respect. In the style 6 Bradbury you have a smaller model. It is cased a little closer to the works-its size making it especially desirable for small drawing rooms. The tone is sweet and full,

The style 12 Bradbury has been one of our most

popular models. In it the sweet singing tone pe-

same as with the larger sizes. The Bradbury Baby Grand is preferred for larger drawing rooms, concerts, halls and hotels. Bradbury planes cannot be termed expensive for the best pianos. The prices range from \$500 to \$800 for the newest and latest models.

We also have on hand now a number of Bradbury upright planes which are slightly used, have been out on rental for a few months or have been used at concerts occasionally. These may be had at \$250 to \$400-on very easy terms. In fact, the terms are so liberal that no one need be without a Bradbury. It's simply a question of a little more time -and you have the best plane instead of one of doubtful quality.

We shall put on sale Monday three upright plane taken in exchange for new Bradburys. They've been put in nice condition and are really bargains. One upright at \$125-another at \$150-and the other at \$175-and you can arrange most any terms you de

We have also a number of excellent square planes such well-known makes as Bradburys, Gablers, Chickering, Vose, Hallett & Davis, and the prices range from \$25 to \$150. Terms on square planes as low as \$1 weekly. We make a specialty of renting planes—and have a number of small upright planes, especially

adapted for flats or country homes. Summer rates prevail on all planes rented now. Don't forget that we have unequaled facilities for tuning, repairing and moving planes-and can quote you special low figures for storing your plano

for the summer months. Drop a postal or 'phone

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